



MAKING FARM

THE LITTLE PAY

By C. C. BOWFIELD

WHEN a man or woman has decided to own a little farm there are a few salient points that need careful consideration. These are cost, improvements, nearness to town, transportation facilities and neighborhood. The investment may not be of first importance. With many persons the tone of the neighborhood would be considered first, and rightly so.

The matter of location has to be carefully considered by any one who proposes to continue city employment. In such case the land will cost about \$200 an acre. This would be the average price for a twenty acre tract thirty or forty miles from a large city.

If farming is to be the sole vocation a person can afford to go to the more inland sections, where land is obtainable at from \$50 to \$100 an acre. In no case is it wise to go more than three or four miles from a good railway town. A fair estimate of the necessary investment is as follows:

Twenty acres of land	.....	\$2,000
Buildings	.....	1,000
Six cows	.....	300
Team of mares	.....	500
Pigs and poultry	.....	100
Vehicles and implements	.....	200
Seed, feed and incidentals	.....	100
		\$3,200

There are nice little improved farms of forty, fifty or eighty acres to be picked up at \$2,000 to \$5,000, including good dwellings and other buildings. The location would not be suitable for a city man who had to go back and forth every day, but otherwise they would fill the bill.

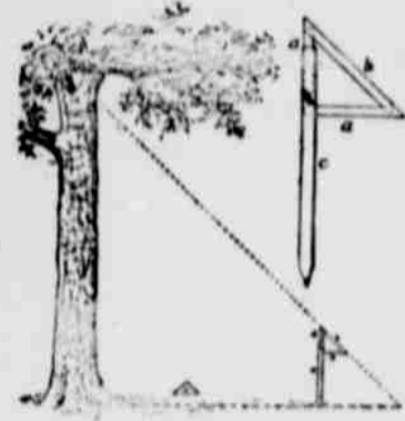
In buying such a place as this one

Every well used day on the farm right now means many dollars in the fall. When the weather will not permit outdoor work the planters, cultivators, etc., ought to have attention, putting them in condition for later work.

TO GET AT THE HEIGHT.

Simple Homemade Device that is Used For the Calculation.

Having this simple device, you can ascertain the height to a limb or burl, often at advantage in taking out timber, or can find the height to a desired thickness of the trunk, which is often



THIS MEASURING DEVICE

required in cutting telephone or telegraph poles of equal length and thickness of top, says the Orange Judd Farmer, from which picture and description are taken. Take two straight pieces of wood, A, A, fifteen inches long; fasten together at exact right angles and connect ends with the piece B, having a perfectly straight outer edge; fasten the horizontal stick with a bolt and thumb screw to a stake, C, three feet long.

Select a point at approximately same distance from tree that the limb or other point is from the ground, set the stake upright in ground and fasten the triangle with one arm perpendicular and the other horizontal and pointed to the tree. Sight across the diagonal stick at the height it is desired to measure. If the line of vision comes above move nearer the tree; if it falls below move back until the line of vision strikes the desired point. Then, making due allowance for irregularities of the ground, the distance from the stake to the tree will equal the height to the point sighted.

Good Garden Advice.

In many instances the yield of gardens can be increased by simply getting down a few inches deeper with fork or spade. The French gardeners can give Americans many lessons in this respect. The soil should be pulverized, but work should not be commenced too early. Plowing the ground while it is too wet will cause the soil to pack in solid lumps. Good land is often ruined in this manner.—Farm Progress.

Keep the Money Home.

If it pays Belgian truck gardeners to send wifioof or chicory salad across the ocean and after paying freight and a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem to sell it for 9 cents a pound, why wouldn't it pay some of our growers here?—Rural New Yorker.

Don't Forget the Wrench.

A wrench is a good thing to have along with the plow in the spring. Before you forget fasten it to the beam with a short scrap and buckle. A wire will answer the purpose, too, but is apt to rub the paint off the iron and invite rust.

need not pay down more than one quarter of the purchase price. If a debt is ever justifiable it is in a case where a man of moderate means is trying to do the best thing for his boys and girls and is determined to bring them up on a farm.

It is always possible to rent a farm, and that is the easiest way to get a start. By renting one is soon able to tell whether he is adapted to farm life or not. Nobody should begin this vocation with the idea that it is free from care and hard work. It does not call for drudgery, but the great essentials are industry, patience and intelligent management.

To city people who know what farm life is and who are determined to go to the country I wish to say that conditions are the most favorable that they have ever been for making money from the soil. This is because cities have grown and good markets developed at a faster rate than agriculture has advanced.

In these days a farmer who raises a diversity of articles such as town families have to buy for their tables has no trouble to sell all he can produce. Prices are high enough to afford satisfactory profits. It is only necessary to raise a variety of good products and to handle them with taste and skill. The cash is always ready. This is in reality a day of opportunity for the producer.

With such an equipment as I have outlined the earning capacity of a twenty acre farm well situated and skillfully managed is from \$1,500 to \$2,500 a year.

Set aside an acre for experimental purposes this year. Then you can try out your new ideas and the likely suggestions you get from the papers and thus prove their fitness or unfitness for yourself.—Farm Journal.

DO YOU KNOW THIS BEAN?

It's the Broad or English Variety. May Be Worth a Trial Here.

The broad bean, known sometimes in this country as the English broad bean, is the common bean of Europe. Some authorities say it cannot succeed in the United States or continental Europe, being not well adapted to hot, dry summers, but it may be worth a trial. It grows well in England.

The broad bean requires a heavy, rich and well drained soil. The plant is erect, two to four feet high, has thick angular stems, leaves with two to five oval leaflets, flowers in clusters, generally white with black eyed wing.



Photograph by Long Island agricultural experiment station.

The pods are large and thick, and the beans are thick, flattened and generally angular.

The varieties and subvarieties in cultivation are numerous and variable. The beans are grown both in the garden and field for forage and as human food. The broad bean is an ancient plant, having been cultivated in Europe from remote times.

Makes a Dandy Knife.

Do your folks need a good butcher knife? Hunt up an old flat file and take it to a blacksmith who understands tempering steel and have him make you one. It will outlast any knife you ever had if made right.

COCK-A-DOODLE-DOO!

Shade must be provided for the fowls and the little chicks during the hot weather.

As soon as it can be had give the hens some good fresh loam. If the soils are with the earth so much the better.

One of the remedies for the pip used by Portuguese poultry raisers is raw onions cut up fine and forced down the throat, followed by a little water.

The Maine experiment station tonic for fowls: Pulverized gentian, one pound; pulverized ginger, one-quarter pound; pulverized saltpeter, one-quarter pound; iron sulphate, one-half pound. Mix thoroughly and use two or three tablespoonfuls in ten quarts of dry mash.

Small flocks of chickens both in town and country have given greater profits per fowl than large flocks in tests made by the Ohio experiment station. Flocks with unlimited range have shown better profits than flocks that were partly or wholly confined. Farm flocks have been more profitable than village or city lot flocks.

Farm and Garden

FOR A GOOD WINDBREAK.

Austrian or Black Pine Has Advantages Over Some Other Trees.

The Austrian pine, often spoken of as the black pine, is commonly planted throughout the United States east of the Rocky mountains for ornamental and windbreak purposes. Under favorable conditions it will attain a height of sixty or seventy feet, with a diameter of fully two feet at the stump. It is pleasing in appearance, grows erect with a straight, heavy trunk and regular whorls of heavy limbs. The leaves are from five to seven inches long, very dark green and retain their greenness throughout the year.

In keeping with the general appearance of the tree the foliage is dense and heavy, which makes it one of the very best of the pines for windbreak purposes. It is readily propagated



Photograph by Kansas State Agricultural college.

THIRTY YEAR OLD AUSTRIAN PINES ON KANSAS FARM.

from seed, but the seedlings are tender and susceptible to several fungus diseases common in nurseries. The seedlings transplant with much difficulty, and there is usually a heavy loss in the first transplanting, but only a small per cent of loss in the subsequent plantings. Only trees that have been transplanted once or twice should be bought for permanent plantings, and these should be from fifteen to twenty inches in height.

The Austrian pine is generally propagated by all nurserymen handling coniferous stock and can be obtained in any desired numbers. The tree requires special care in the seedling stage. It is impracticable for any except skilled nurserymen to attempt to grow it.—Kansas Farmer.

THE FARMER'S PROBLEM.

According to Former Secretary Wilson, every day in the crop growing season is worth \$50,000,000 to the farmers of the United States. This wealth, however, represents the work of nature as well as of man. The big problem for the farmer is to so arrange his affairs that he can keep nature working for him all the time.

For the Asparagus Bed.

The land for an asparagus bed must be well drained, warm, rich soil and thoroughly worked. For a home patch deep spading may do, but care must be taken to get the manure well mixed with the soil if best results are desired. For larger beds the manure should be turned under with a plow. Deep plowing is advantageous in most cases. The first plowing should be done late in the fall, the second early in the spring. Good, strong one-year-old roots are the best. A long bed, single row for the home garden, is better and more easily managed than a short bed of a number of rows. The plants should have plenty of space.—American Agriculturist.

Let Out the Gas.

In severe cases of distention or wind colic the life of the horse may be saved by prompt tapping for the removal of gas. The trocar and canula used for the purpose are thrust into the most distended part of the right flank, high up near to the ribs and at the edge of the feather of hair which runs the opposite way of that on the ribs. In a cow tapping is done on the left side. There is little danger in using the instrument, but it must be sterilized before use, and the wound should be disinfected after removal of the trocar.—Farm Journal.

It's a Useful Servant.

Where a farmer owns a wood lot and burns wood he can make an excellent investment by purchasing a gasoline engine and wood sawing machine. Even a two and one-fourth horsepower engine will do a lot of work, but it is advisable, perhaps, to get a somewhat larger one because the chances are that after a farmer gets an engine he will find other work for it to do.

Don't Grow Scabby Spuds.

One thing is sure—if your potatoes are scabby in the garden one year you had better not plant any on the same ground another year. Put them somewhere else or you will have more trouble.

Alias Summons
In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Malheur, ss
The Empire Lumber Company, Ltd., a private corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the State of Oregon, Plaintiff,
vs.
C. R. Blakley, Defendant.
To C. R. Blakley, Defendant:

In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled action by Friday, the 1st day of August, 1913, or for want thereof, plaintiff, will take judgment against you for the sum of \$92.18, with interest thereon from the 7th day of October, 1911, at the rate of six per cent per annum (less a credit in the sum of \$5.00 paid December 3rd, 1912). This summons is served upon you by publication thereof for six consecutive weeks, in the Ontario Argus, a weekly newspaper published in Ontario, Oregon, beginning on the 19th day of June, 1913, and ending on the 31st day of July, 1913, by order of the Hon. Dalton Biggs, judge of the above entitled Court.

Dated the 7th day of May, 1913.
C. McGonagill,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Vale 01358, Burns 04831.
NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior U. S. Land Office at Vale, Oregon, June 25th, 1913.
Notice is hereby given that John Lynch, of Ontario, Oregon, who on June 10th, 1910, made Homestead application, No. 01358, for E½ NE¼, sec. 18, and E½ SE¼, Section 7, Township 16 S., Range 46 E., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Harry B. Grauel, U. S. Commissioner, at Ontario, Oregon, on the 4th day of August, 1913.
Claimant names as witnesses:
Frank Welch, Charley Carter, of Ontario, Oregon; M. B. Ramsey, Frank Davis, of Weiser, Idaho.
Bruce R. Kester, Register.

Train Service.
West bound.
No. 17 Oregon Wash Ltd 3:45 a m
No. 25 Huntington Pass 9:20 a m
No. 9 Fast Mail 6:15 p m
No. 27 Huntington Pass 6:33 p m
No. 5 Oregon Wash Express 6:50 p m
East bound.
No. 18 Oregon Wash Ltd 2:51 a m
No. 26 Boise passenger 8:50 a m
No. 10 Fast Mail 11:24 a m
No. 28 Boise passenger 3:50 p m
No. 6 Oregon Wash Express 4:40 p m
Vale train leaves at 9:30 a. m. returning at 3:20 p. m.

Local Market Report.
Corrected May 7, for the benefit of Argus readers by the Malheur Mercantile Company.
Eggs, per dozen, 15c.
Butter, per pound, 30c.
Oats, per hundred, \$1.50
Wheat, per hundred, \$1.60.
Hay, per ton, \$5.
Potatoes, per hundred, 50.
Onions, per hundred, \$1.50.
Apples, per box, \$1.00, to \$1.50.
Chickens, dressed, per pound, 18c.
Pork, dressed, 9 to 10c.
Pork, live, 7 to 7½c.
Veal, 9 to 10c.
Beef 11c to 12.

Farm Loans
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At current rates. Any amount. For straight term or with installment privilege.
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L. B. TETER, Wholesaler,
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First National Bank

OF ONTARIO, ORE

GROWTH OF DEPOSITS

Deposits June 4, 1908 \$199,778.88
Deposits June 4, 1913 403,624.56

Showing an increase in deposits of over 100 per cent in the past five years. Such growth is the best evidence of safety of management and satisfactory service.

New Business Invited

A. L. COCKRUM, President; T. TURNBULL, Vice President;
C. E. KENYON, Cashier; H. B. COCKRUM, Ass't. Cashier;
C. W. PLATT, Ass't. Cashier

Excursions East

VIA

Union Pacific System

Very low round trip fares to DENVER, KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS, OMAHA, CHICAGO, MINNEAPOLIS and many other points.

DATES OF SALE:

May 7, 8, 10, 17, 24, 31; June 3, 7, 13, 14, 21, 28; July 2, 5, 10, 19, 23, 31; August 1, 9, 10; 11, 16, 22, 28; Sept. 10, 11

Limit: October 31, 1913

See any OREGON SHORT LINE Agent for further details

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For Less Than One Cent

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the best the market affords